



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

No yellow fever at Goree-Dakar this season.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Goree-Dakar, ———, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a dispatch from the Department dated April 15, of the present year, in which a "leave of absence" is granted me with permission to visit the United States to be availed of in 1901.

My principal object in asking for this at the time I did was to put myself in a right position for leaving suddenly in case an epidemic should break out here this season the same as we had last, when I was among the last to get away, and did not do so after all until my daughter was in a convalescent state after a severe attack of yellow fever. The havoc among those who remained was so frightful last year that, as the same season approached this year, all who could went away, and those who remain have their arrangements made for leaving as soon as they shall hear of sickness in the colony. The British consul left for home some time since, and the vice-consul, Mr. Erskine, has permission from his Government to embark as soon as an epidemic is declared.

But it is now more than two months later than the time when yellow fever began last year, and as yet there are no signs of its approach. The English steamers which discontinued their trips here in May, fearing quarantine, are to resume them again this week. It does not serve my purpose to leave unless business is suspended, and as it hardly seems likely to be suspended now, I think it right to state that unless an epidemic intervenes there is a prospect that I shall not choose to avail myself of a "leave of absence" before the year 1902.

Respectfully,

PETER STRICKLAND,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *July 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for June 16 to June 30, inclusive.

There were 616 deaths from all causes, an increase of 20 as compared with the foregoing half of the month of June, being at the rate of 41.06 per diem and corresponding to an annual death rate of 18.90 per 1,000 against 39.73 and 18.28 per 1,000.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 139 against 104; yellow fever, 4 against 13; smallpox, 32 against 20; beriberi, 1 against 2; diphtheria, 1 against 0; dysentery, 3 against 1; influenza, 8 against 6; typhoid fever, 3, the same as before, and malarious infection, 36 against 35.

There were 611 births—that is an average of 40.73 per diem, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 18.74 per 1,000.

During the week July 1 to July 7 there were 313 deaths from all causes, 3 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, no death from yellow fever, 23 deaths from smallpox, 3 deaths from typhoid fever, 1 death from measles, 2 deaths from plague, 4 deaths from beriberi, and 50 deaths from tuberculosis.

General report.

The past summer season has been extraordinarily favorable. Instead of the usual heat we have had extremely heavy and continuous rains that are here unusual and have not occurred before in the last ten years. Therefore, the diseases of the season were chiefly those resulting from colds, such as rheumatism, etc. Epidemic infectious diseases have occurred only sporadically. Yellow fever has been observed only in sporadic cases, but during May the intensity increased, not, however, to an extent that can be compared with the same month of foregoing years, in fact, to such a slight extent that the existence of the infectious disease was hardly perceived by the general public.

Among the shipping, also, there have occurred cases of yellow fever, but on a limited and unimportant scale.

At present yellow fever is rapidly declining, but, as is usually the case at this season, smallpox is increasing. In consequence of the insignificant number of cases of infectious diseases, I have had less occasion to give more detailed reports during the last few months.

I beg to call attention to the fact, shown in the statistical notes which I have from time to time forwarded, of the steady increase of beriberi and diphtheria, the number of cases, however, not being such as to have much influence over the general state of health.

Census of population.

Finally, I beg to mention that the surprising result of the last census of the population of Rio de Janeiro, to which I have referred with some critical remarks in my last annual report, has been annulled. The sanitary authorities continue to estimate the number of inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro at 793,000.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, July 16, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended July 14.

There were 312 deaths, a decrease of 1 if compared with the preceding week; 10 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 7; 6 deaths from yellow fever, none before; 29 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 6; 5 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 2; no death from diphtheria, a decrease of 1; no death from plague, 2 before; 1 death from beriberi, a decrease of 3, and 55 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 5. There was 1 death from leprosy, none before.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.